

Flag of the Union.



THE FEDERAL UNION. IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
JACKSON.

NO MAN CAN SUFFER TOO MUCH, AND NO MAN CAN FALL TOO SOON, IF HE SUFFERS, OR IF HE FALLS, IN DEFENSE OF THE LIBERTIES AND CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUNTRY.

THOMAS PALMER, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1853.

B. G. BANKSTON, is the authorized Traveling Agent for the "Flag of the Union." He will shortly call on our subscribers for payment of dues.

Y. B. PALMER is the authorized Agent for the "Flag of the Union," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

JUDGE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JOHN L. GUION is a candidate for the office of Judge of the 3d District. Election in Nov. next.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.
B. W. are authorized to announce DRURY J. BROWN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hinds county at the ensuing November election.

Attention is directed to the business card of Van Loan, Paxton & Co., of Vicksburg, who are engaged in the manufacture of machinery of every description suitable to the wants of the sugar and cotton planter. Mr. Van Loan is a practical founder and machinist, and has superintended to machine shop of the Railroad Company in Vicksburg for several years.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Merrell's New Tin Shop. He keeps on hand a great variety of all kinds of articles in his line, which he offers to the public on the cheapest terms.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the enterprising publishers, Leonard Scott, & Co., New York, republication of the January No. of this excellent Foreign periodical. Among the many interesting articles contained in the present No. is the following: "Slavery and the slave power in the United States," "Thomas Moore," and "The Defeat of the Derby Ministry." Persons wishing to make themselves familiar with English politics, should take this Magazine in connection with all four of the reprinted editions of Foreign Reviews. The subscription to the London, Edinburgh, Westminster, and North British Reviews, and Blackwood's, when taken together, is only \$10; postage on the whole, 72 cents per annum. Subscription for either one, separate, \$3. Address, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., New York.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Isaac Hays, M. D., Philadelphia, has been received. The number before us contains an account of the last illness of Daniel Webster, with a description of the post-mortem appearance, &c., by John Jeffries, M. D. The Journal contains 380 pages, appropriately illustrated with figures. This periodical, published quarterly, in connection with Medical News, published monthly, is offered at the low rate of \$5 per annum, and mailed free of postage to subscribers paying in advance. Address Blanchard & Lea, publishers, Philadelphia.

EX-GOVERNOR LYNCH.—The death of this venerable gentleman occurred at his residence near Jackson on Wednesday morning, after acute suffering and protracted illness of several months. For several years past Gov. Lynch lived in great retirement, and occupied his mind in the cultivation of his farm, which he attended to personally. He died in the full possession of his mental faculties at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

A meeting of the citizens of Jackson, at which Gov. Foot presided, was held at the Capitol on Wednesday evening, when a series of Resolutions were adopted as a testimonial of the universal respect in which he was held by this community. The proceedings shall appear next week.

Hon Wm. R. King, it is said, will proceed to Santa Cruz instead of Havana, in consequence of the prevalence of the Small-Pox in the latter city. The latest intelligence states that Col. King was at Key West, and that his health had not at all improved. He is said to entertain no hope of recovery.

It is a filthy bird that builds its own nest. He is a recent Mississippiian who sympathizes with London Jew Brokers and cockneys in slandering his own State.—*Mississippiian*.

That detectable agent, the central organ of the Secession Democracy, works itself into a fever whenever the slightest allusion is made to the unenviable position which our fair State is made to occupy by the political recalcitancy of demagogues, under the specious name of Democracy. The last number of that paper contains an article which for low scurrility and contemptible innuendo it has not equalled since the time it emptied its filth on the head of Gen. John D. Freeman. We can afford to pass by unheeded the low-flung ribaldry of the Mississippiian, feeling conscious that its venomous shafts fall harmlessly at our feet.

COOL.—A letter appears in the Mississippiian over the signature of Barkdale & Jones, addressed to Gov. Foot, enquiring of His Excellency what are his intentions in reference to the issuance of writs of election for congressmen.—the Legislature having failed to re-district the State according to the apportionment of the last census.

The Governor, apparently oblivious of past events in the political history of the State, replies that he has not come to any definite conclusion on the question propounded; but that in the course of a month he expects to make an official declaration, which he hopes "will prove satisfactory to all who feel any particular interest in the approaching congressional elections."

LOWDOWN COUNTRY.—A vote was taken last week in Lowdown, whether the citizens were willing to be taxed to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and decided in the affirmative. The vote polled was small for the popular country of Lowdown.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig press of the State, with one accord, have spoken in favor of a Convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices, and members of Congress. Our friends, from all parts of the State, are calling upon us to rally the party, and set a day for the meeting of a Convention. We are assured that the Whigs were never more firmly united in principle and purpose, than at the present time; and all that is necessary for a united action in the coming canvass, is a thorough organization.

Then let us organize. Let our friends of the press consult the influential and working men of our party, and fix upon some day for county organizations. Let us have primary meetings in every county in the State, for the purpose of organizing and appointing delegates to the proposed State Convention. Let men be selected who will be sure to attend such convention, so that we may have a true representation of the sentiments and feelings of the entire party, from every section of the State. Let our county conventions, at the same time, nominate suitable candidates for the Legislature. They should, in no instance, fail to attend to this important matter. Let no one say the Democratic majority in our county is too large to contend against. That majority will never be diminished so long as there is no regular opposition. Resolve that that majority, no matter how large, can and must be overcome. Recollect that truth is mighty and must prevail; and being conscious, as every intelligent Whig must be, that the principles advocated by his party are the only true conservative principles of a republic Government, and by their promotion the honor, dignity and welfare of his country can only be sustained, let each buckle on his armor for the contest, and, with united action, strive for the victory. If you cannot succeed in carrying your county, your efforts may encourage the friends of the cause in the adjoining counties, and be the means of insuring them a triumphant victory. If you have not thorough county organizations, you cannot expect to give your candidates for State offices the entire vote of the party. This will be needed to insure success.

We do firmly believe if there can be a united and thorough organization of the good old Whig party of the State, and the people fully apprized of the importance of retrenchment and reform, in the administration of our State Government, and of their duty, as independent citizens, to throw off the burdensome yoke of Locofoco misrule, which has already brought our once proud State down, almost to the lowest stage of national degradation, if these things can be accomplished, we say we firmly and confidently believe our State will be redeemed, and in future, the reins of Government wrenched from the reckless hands of such demagogues as have constituted the ruling majority in our Legislature, for the last twelve years.

Our opponents are to hold a Convention in May next. At that time they will nominate candidates, and perhaps attempt some plan by which the discordant elements of their party may be harmonized; but, as has been their policy, will not adopt any regular set of principles, upon which their candidates can go before the people and claim their support. They may, as heretofore, make a few resolves, declaring that the Democratic party are opposed to administering the Government in accordance with federal Whig principles. They will propose no measures for the benefit of the people. They will confine themselves to an indiscriminate and insane warfare on Whigs and Whig measures; and offer no proposition for the benefit of the masses. They, as a party, have always been in favor of negatives. They never have proposed anything practical, but universally limit themselves to the proposal and advocacy of mere abstractions. They are sure to adopt a set of resolutions, but these resolutions are as sure to affirm nothing but abstractions, while, at the same time, they will deny all positive measures. They are sure to have some flummery about the rights of the people, and the true principles of Government, the justice and propriety of which, no Whig in the State will deny, and then they will close up by a long catalogue of declarations of undying hostility to federal Whig measures. Beyond this they cannot go. The party is, at this time, completely divided on every principle of State policy, and on every other subject, except the love of office. There is not a Locofoco editor now in the State, that has any idea what measures of State policy their Convention will resolve to oppose. They are waiting, with patience, the decision of that Convention, before they positively commit themselves either to the payment or repudiation of the Planters' Bank bonds. Why this State of affairs? Why should the knowing ones of our opponents be so ignorant as to the course their party will pursue after the meeting of their State Convention? The answer is clear. While Whigs think mainly of measures and principles best calculated to secure the happiness and advance the interest of the community at large, their Locofoco brethren are pursuing their minds about the best mode of getting into office, and of course cannot come to any final conclusion as to their principles until they have a general consultation and comparing of notes of the wise men of their party. Whigs are never placed in this awkward predicament; they are never in a quandary as to the course likely to be pursued by their party. The principles of a Whig are fixed and immutable. They are ever conservative, tending towards a judicious and economical administration of the Government, and never opposed to the payment of honest debts, for the redemption of which the faith of the State has been pledged, no matter whether contracted by a Locofoco or Whig administration.

But we are wandering from our subject. Our object was, in the commencement of this article, to invite our Whig friends of the press to assist us in a thorough re-organization of the party, in every county in the State. And, as a consequence, we would suggest that the Whigs of Hinds hold a county convention, in Raymond, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, and nominating candidates for the Legislature. What says friend Harper, of the Gazette, to this proposition? It has been proposed by some, that the State Convention meet in this city, the first Monday in June. The Executive committee, however, will decide that matter, giving sufficient time for county organizations, and the day to be generally known throughout the State. But there

is no time to be lost in organizing. Let every Whig who still holds dear those glorious and long cherished principles of his party—principles which that glorious old patriot and statesman, HENRY CLAY, devoted a long life in upholding and defending—we say let every Whig within the borders of our State, who still glories in the name, buckle on his armor and go forth to prompt and immediate action! Let the watchword be, action! action! action! Let a complete organization shall be effected in every county; and then, when the Convention shall have selected our standard-bearer, whether he be the talented and truly eloquent ALCONZ, the gallant and invincible BARBON, or any other one of the host of talented Whigs in our ranks, we will be able to bear him on, triumphantly, through the canvass.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the present Secretary of State, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, a U. S. Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—RESTORATION AND FLIGHT OF ARISTA.—The latest news from Mexico brings intelligence of a revolution in that country, and the resignation and flight of President Arista. The cause of this outbreak is said to be the heavy duty which the late government was compelled to lay upon imports for the purpose of raising means to meet the clamorous demands of its English creditors, and to prevent the country from sinking into a state of financial dissolution.

Gen. Arista, after sending for Senor Cavell, the President of the Supreme Court, and leaving with him his letter of resignation to be presented to Congress, and handing him an official communication, authorizing him in conformity with the constitution, to assume the Executive power, he completed his arrangements and left the palace at half past one in the morning, in Police Brigade, and a small guard from the 5th Regiment. The route he took had not been ascertained.

Arista seems to have been an honest and patriotic man, and exhausted all means, within his power, to bring his country back to a state of prosperity. But faction proved too strong for him. It found ready instruments in the idle, the impoverished and the debased, who form four-fifths of the population of Mexico.

Santa Anna had been invited to return and will, probably, be very soon reinstated in the dictatorship of that unhappy republic.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.—We have called the attention of our readers to this interesting subject several times, already; but it is well enough, occasionally, to let them know something of the preparations making for this great exhibition. The New York Times says, that the foreign department of the Crystal Palace is being promptly attended to. Letters from agents in Europe and Asia communicate daily the fact of contributions of a most interesting nature being got in readiness by various nations for the exhibition. We learn from Constantinople that the Sultan has expressed his intention of devoting a war steamer to the purpose of conveying the contributions to this country. He has also issued a firman ordering all the merchants of Constantinople to prepare samples of their wares, which he promises shall be conveyed free of expense.

The German Sculptor, Kip, whose splendid statue of the Amazon, attracted such notice at the London exhibition, has determined on sending some of his works, and several other eminent Sculptors have consulted him as to the best mode of contributing also. It is probable that among other works of art, we shall receive from Germany some very fine plaster casts of antique and modern statues. Baron Marochetti, who has just completed his colossal statue of Washington, has entered into communication with the committee, as to what site has been determined on for his great work.

From present indications, we think there is a pretty fair prospect of having a representation from all civilized nations, at this great exhibition. The Palace, at last accounts, was progressing rapidly, and will be completed by the first of May next.

WE take the following interesting item of foreign news, received per steamer Canada, from a telegraphic despatch to the Vicksburg Whig, dated, Halifax, Feb. 4th. It will be seen that a prospect of war is brewing between England and France:

The English Government is making movements to anticipate any Coup de Main of Louis Napoleon. A large military station is forming at Birmingham—no more regulars will be sent abroad. Great activity in the navy yards, both of France and England. Twenty line of Battleships and fifteen smaller vessels are building in France. The order from Napoleon to Napier, an English shipbuilder, to make sixteen frigates for France has been cancelled by the Admiralty, who have ordered the same number.

FUSS IN THE KITCHEN.

The Vicksburg Sentinel is down upon its brother and co-laborer, Hon James Whitfield, with a perfect shower of "broomsticks and pan-handles." The Sentinel warns the unsuspicious people of Mississippi against the attempt of "old ten per cent," to defraud them by passing off his little notes, under the "promise to pay" system. We think the Sentinel is entirely too hard on "Uncle Johnny." He suggests the State once in repudiating her debts; why not allow him to create another cause for "constitutional repudiation"? Here is the warning—read and guard against the evil:

HEY-DAY! WHAT IS THIS?

Has any promise to pay, quiet unpretending little "promise to pay" upon deposit in the "Columbus Insurance Company," with one MR. JAMES WHITFIELD, a notable anti-bank man, whose Governor protempos of Mississippi, President? What does it mean? Is the ex-Governor protempos banking without a charter? or has he pulled the wool over the eyes of our penetrating legislators, and procured a bank charter under the guise of an "Insurance Company"? We ask for information. We have heard of such a little "promise" sneaking about in a county or two above this, and we notify the public, we do not mean "the world or the rest of mankind," for no Mississippi "promise to pay," endorsed even by an ex-Governor pro tem, can be mistaken for money outside of the State. If we are fools enough to take the promise of "the rest of mankind," they are far too wise to take ours.

McDOWELL WILL DARE.—This important case which has for some time been pending before the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has at length been decided.—a majority of the Court, being in favor of the claims of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. The decision was delivered by chief justice EUSTIS. Mr. Justice Silldell gave an able dissenting opinion in the case.

From our Washington Correspondence.

Congress.—Ball and the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 9, 1853. Nothing of any importance has been transacted in Congress, during the past week, private bills having been the only topic of discussion. Hon. B. D. Nabors has been successful in procuring the passage of a bill for the benefit of J. H. Jenkins, of Holly Springs, formerly a mail contractor, to the amount of \$3000.

In the fashionable circles some disappointment is expressed on account of the committee on the "Inauguration Ball," having concluded not to have any, in consequence of the sad accident which lately happened in the death of General Pierce's son. It is probable that a private inauguration will take place, as it is only custom makes it public.

There is no foundation for the many telegraphic rumors, which have been sent North and South, in regard to General Pierce's cabinet.—For the last ten days, nothing has been done that could be construed into offering to make a cabinet for the President. Mr. Buchanan has denied that he wrote a letter in favor of Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, to the President; and the very latest rumor is that Mr. Buchanan has been offered the Secretary of State. It is generally credited, and gives satisfaction to members of the party North and South. It is certain that General Pierce has concluded to avoid extremes, and it doesn't appear to take as well as was expected. The opponents of factions will stand a very poor chance.

Hon. Alexander R. Baile, member of Congress from the State of New York, died in this city on yesterday morning, of Erysipelas, which attacked him some ten days ago. The New York delegation have made arrangements to convey his body home today, and both Houses will adjourn over in consequence. Thus they follow one another; scarcely two weeks since Mr. Upham's death was announced.

Senator Mason's resolutions in regard to Te-huantepec, will come up in the Senate to-morrow. On Thursday General Cass's resolution in regard to the Monroe doctrine, will be discussed, and perhaps, final action may be had on it. Yours, ION, JR.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 27, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: The principal topic that seems to engage the attention of the Senate for the last week or two, is the consideration of a resolution submitted by the Honorable Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass, in regard to the colonization of any part of this continent by European powers. This subject, in the esteem of Mr. Cass, assumes very great importance, as it involves the right and duty of this Government to re-assert the doctrine of Mr. Monroe, promulgated in his message to Congress in 1823. We have had a long speech from the mover of this resolution, in relation to the true import or application of this doctrine, ascribed to Mr. Monroe, and an elegant rejoinder by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the Senate's chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Mason interprets the declaration of Mr. Monroe very differently from that of Mr. Cass, and fortifies his position by high contemporary authority, derived from Mr. Rush's interesting publication, entitled: "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of St. James," during the years 1818 and '24 inclusive, by Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, &c., &c.

In this work we have the very conversations which were held by Mr. Rush with Mr. Caning, then at the head of the British Ministry; and no authority, Mr. Mason contends, can set aside these solemn records of the past, or justify such an interpretation as is now sought to be applied to them.

Mr. Mason is one of the most discreet and sagacious members of the body,—eminently conservative and reliable, upon every question involving the foreign relations of this Government. As a Senator from Virginia, he is careful of the reputation of Mr. Monroe, and it is not surprising that he should step forward and vindicate the true meaning of Mr. Monroe.—This he has done conclusively, and the position assumed by those who apply it to the English settlement at Honduras, is, in my humble judgment, "a non sequitur." But the end is not yet. Mr. Soule professes to be qualified to lead the American Senate upon delicate and dangerous issues, and made a long speech on the question of intervention day before yesterday.

He was replied to by Governor Seward, the succeeding day, and here, I was in hopes, the discussion would terminate. My own impression is, that if this subject is not disposed of very soon, we shall lose all the great measures now pending in the Senate for want of time.

First, the great Pacific Railroad. This is unquestionably the grandest enterprise ever submitted to either House of Congress. To postpone it, to the friends of this momentous measure to postpone it, from week to week, that questions of no practical value may be discussed, is hardly to be believed, and I might have added, should not be endured.

But I think the Railroad will yet go through the Senate. It has for its advocate a Senator from the "Pacific State," who watches closely the proceedings of the body, and I very much miscalculate appearances, if he will not succeed in passing it to a vote in time to send it to the House of Representatives for its concurrence, so that it may become the law of the land before the adjournment of Congress.

This bill has many friends in both Houses, who are not remarkable for "mush speaking," so that we need not despair of its passage, even though the session is drawing to a close. I suppose the delegation from California are all united as to the importance of this great thoroughfare. But it's main lever, if I may be allowed the comparison, is Dr. Gwin, one of the Senators from that State. His application to business and inflexible energy in any thing he undertakes, will very probably secure the passage of this greatly to be desired national improvement. The House of Representatives have, in the course of the present week, made considerable

progress in the clearing up of a large amount of business which has been constantly accumulating upon the Speaker's table. Many bills from the Senate have been taken up, read a first, and second time, and appropriately referred.—Some were not referred at all, but were ordered to a third reading, and passed without serious opposition.

In my previous communications, I made some allusion to the gentlemen who compose the representation from the State of Mississippi in both Houses. It was not my intention to institute comparisons, or to adjust the proportion of excellency or defect that may belong to either of them. But disclaiming every political bias, which influences to some extent, nearly everybody who has any personal knowledge of the actors in the political world, I must not omit to mention in terms of warm commendation, the worthy and deserving member from the first Congressional District, Hon. B. D. Nabors, and I am justified in saying, that for close application to the business of the House, an unwavering purpose to promote the great interests of his country, to maintain the honor of the Government at home and abroad, and to watch and repel vigilantly, every innovation on the rights of the people, Mr. Nabors is not excelled by any member in the House. In concluding this brief allusion to one of your most excellent Representatives, I must not omit one other trait in his character, which, in my humble judgment, is of much greater consequence than the world is disposed to concede. He is a Christian gentleman. His deportment, so far as I can judge, and my opportunities have been pretty good for observation, conforms with his profession.

If a majority of our public men were truly devoted to the extension of Evangelical Truth and Righteousness, this mighty nation of ours would soon dispel by its enterprise and example, the superstition and ignorance that binds the subjects of Continental Europe, and South America, in chains longer by tyrants and wicked despots. Let us hope for this "consummation," so "devoutly to be wished." G.

JANUARY 28, 1853.

After some discussion in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Cass's resolution of inquiry to the committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report to the Senate upon the facts in question, was adopted by a large vote, after which the Railroad to the Pacific was brought up, and occupied the remaining portion of the day. This discussion embraces the general grounds of convenience, practicability and expediency.

The House of Representatives was occupied, after the expiration of the morning hour, with the deficiency bill, which was discussed in committee of the whole until a little past 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

G.

JANUARY 31, 1853.

In my former letter, I tried to give you the principal pegs, on which Mr. Cass and others in the Senate, took occasion to hang their respective speeches upon, viz: the application of the Monroe doctrine in 1823, to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, in regard to Nicaragua, the British settlement in Honduras, and the acquisition of Cuba. While I must acquit Mr. Cass, and perhaps all others who coincide with him, of any intention to get this country into war with England, they evidently design to shape the foreign policy of the incoming Administration, in such manner as to suit their varied views and interests. As yet, General Pierce has so wisely kept his own counsel, both as to the formation of his Cabinet, and his views in respect to the sections into which the dominant party are divided, that the leading democratic politicians seem to be painfully not pleased, and are very diligent in their endeavors to create a public sentiment which shall influence the new President to adopt a policy in accordance with their previously expressed opinions. A few weeks will relieve their anxiety in this respect, and will show whether the General will favor "Young America," or the "Old Fogies," or be patriotically regardless of both.

In both Houses bills have been introduced to build a Railroad to the Pacific. The scheme of Senator Gwin, is the most practicable and meets with most favor. It will require all the vigilance and activity that he can possibly bestow upon this favorite measure, to accelerate its passage through the Senate, in time to receive the concurrent action of the House of Representatives. Although the session is very far advanced, I have an abiding hope that it will yet get through the two Houses of Congress before the period fixed by the Constitution for a final adjournment. The accomplishment of this mighty enterprise of the age is viewed by all parties as "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

It will gratify the numerous friends of Mr. Freeman to be informed that his health is very fine. His wife and other members of his family circle, who were so greatly afflicted during the months of September and October, have all recovered. Mr. Nabors, of the first District, I saw on Saturday last. He was also exceedingly well. The other members composing the delegation from Mississippi, I am happy to say, are enjoying most excellent good health, and are ardently devoting themselves to their public duties.

G.

FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

A new project for the Pacific Railroad is announced to the Senate, in a bill reported by General Rusk, the Senator from Texas, which it is thought will give general satisfaction. This scheme it is imagined has received the assent of some of the most distinguished men in the body, including John Bell, of Tennessee, and Governor Davis, of Massachusetts. It authorizes the President to provide for the necessary survey of the route, and the location of the road, and then to advertise for proposals for the construction of the work, and to make a contract accordingly. Twenty millions of dollars, and alternate portions of the public lands on either side of the road, are the proposed means from which the enterprise is to be accomplished. Whether this scheme will command more votes than Dr. Gwin's, or command itself to the admitted sagacity of the original mover of the project, is more than I can now venture to predict. Of one thing we may rest assured, this Railroad, in some shape, will work itself into the favor of Congress, and will probably receive the sanction of the two Houses, and the Executive, before the 4th of March next. "Coming events cast their shadows before." and I venture to add, G.

To these extracts I will only add, on my own part, that in passing through North Carolina, in November last, we were gratified to hear of the recent dissection of the Diocese toward their shadows before." and I venture to add, G.

BISHOP IVES A PERVERT TO ROME.

To the Editor of the Flag of the Union:—

DEAR SIR: The following extract from a letter, received two days since from a pious and intelligent Layman of the Diocese of North Carolina, fully confirms the fears for some time entertained with regard to the late Bishop of that Diocese:

"To-day's mail (January 28) brings us intelligence from Italy, that Bishop Ives has formally abjured Protestantism. This has been expected for some time; and the reason given is, that the Bishop has either been playing the Jesuit and the last, or that he is a deranged man. I have charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected for some years. If it were not so, he would not have been so long in coming to this decision, to deprive the expense of his trip to Europe."

When an individual sees fit, from any cause, to withdraw from one portion of the Church of Christ, and unite himself to another, it is too often the case that his late friends and associates turn upon him and rend him without mercy. With so unkind and unreasonable a practice I will have nothing to do. If my brother or my neighbor prefer the extreme of Romanism on the one hand, or ultra Protestantism on the other, to the safer middle ground of Primitive Gospel Christianity, I will not quarrel with him; but I will only pray that the erroneous creed which he has chosen may not prevent him from making his calling and election sure against the last day.

After thus disclaiming all unkind feeling toward my late Brother, in the foregoing, and praying that in the midst of the spiritual darkness which now surrounds him, his soul may be in the keeping of the Good Shepherd, I must respectfully beg a little further space at your hands whilst I briefly allude to the cause of Bishop Ives' defection, and its probable effect upon his Diocese. And that your readers may know how far I am qualified to speak on the subject, I will simply mention that, twenty-nine years of my ministry were spent in North Carolina, my native State, and that for the far greater part of that time, I was frequently and intimately associated with him who forms the subject of this painful communication.—When, therefore, in accounting for the apostasy of Bishop Ives, I say that I have not, for the last two or three years, regarded him as a responsible man, I speak from personal observation; and I use language, however serious, that will be well understood, and will create no surprise in the Diocese of North Carolina, nor in any other place where the Bishop has been familiarly known for some time past. Nay, in saying this, I but repeat the admission virtually made by himself, by his confidential physician, and by one of his most intimate friends to the Convention of his Diocese in 1851.

Before a committee of twelve, appointed by that Convention, to investigate the alleged apostasy of his Diocese, the Bishop appeared, and said that:

"However humiliating it might be considered in him to offer to the committee the statement he was about to make, yet a sense of duty to himself and the church compelled him to do so."

After mentioning a favorite idea which he had once entertained of uniting the Roman, the Greek, the Anglican and American churches, he said that:

"This tendency of his mind toward union of the Churches had been greatly increased by a high state of nervous excitement, arising either from bodily distress or a constitutional infirmity; and that the change in his views (which had just then taken place) had been brought about in part by a return to a more healthy condition of mind. He, by mainly by his having perceived the tendency of those doctrines to the Church of Rome."

The committee, in their report to the Convention, state that in addition to a letter from a scientific physician, an intimate friend of the Bishop, they had before them:

"Statements tending to show that the Bishop has for several years past been in a state of mental excitement, which has impaired his judgment, and rendered quite uncertain the determinations of his judgment."

An oral statement was likewise made to the committee by a distinguished Layman of the Diocese, whose house had been a second home to Bishop Ives:

"Showing that the Bishop's mind had been for several years past, from an attack of fever, singularly affected, so as to impair his judgment and control of his memory, and that other portions of the mind had been rather exalted.—A state of mind well calculated to mislead its subject, and at the same time to expose him to gross misconception on the part of others."

These quotations are from the printed Journal of the Convention of North Carolina, for 1851, and may suffice to show, in the opinion of that body, the irreparable condition of their Bishop. And to this conclusion my own mind is driven by that charity that "hoped all things." For could I be induced to look upon my erring Brother in any other light, I would be forced, upon many grounds of personal knowledge, to think of him as I wish not to think of any one who names the name of Christ. It would be truly painful to me to be compelled to enter into particulars on this subject; I will only say, that the unsettled condition of Bishop Ives' intellect, or rather of his moral judgment, has been a growing source of pain to his Diocese for several years, so much so as to incline many, both of his Clergy and Laity, to set him aside, or at least, to appoint an "Assistant Bishop" to him, in the Episcopate. And nothing but his earnest entreaties, and repeated reconciliations, joined to their own too kind regard for his feelings, prevented them from doing so, on more than one occasion.

As to the probable effect of the apostasy of Bishop Ives upon the Diocese, which he has insulted and deserted, the following extracts from letters received within the last few days may suffice:

1st. From a Presbyter of high standing in the Eastern part of the Diocese, dated Jan. 23:

"No Bishop seems to be alarmed or startled (at the rumored defection of Bishop Ives), or to be of wavering for a single moment. Nor do I believe, should the rumor prove true, that the case of the Convention will have the least trouble whatever. There is not, so far as I can learn, the first symptom of any such apprehensions of trouble in the Diocese as existed two or three years ago."

duct, and to hear, on all sides, the wish openly expressed, that he would resign his charge, and thus open the way for a return of that soundness in the faith and that mutual love and confidence which had been bestowed to them by the honest and noble-hearted Ravenscroft.

In making this communication, Mr. Editor, I trust that I do no violence to the Law of Charity, either in the intention which prompts me to it, or in the language in which I express myself. I make no attack on Bishop Ives' character; nor do I ascribe to him any impure or unworthy motive in thus renouncing his high and holy commission in the Church of Christ. It is not for me to sit in judgment on his motives, however much I may and do condemn many things in his conduct connected with his abandonment of the true Catholic faith.

Thanking you sincerely for the space which you have allowed me, and praying for the spread of Divine truth and love everywhere, I remain, with kind regards, yours, W. M. GREEN, Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi.

JACKSON, February 8, 1853.

THE COINAGE.—The report made by Senator Hunter, on the subject of coinage, last March, has been before the country ever since, and has never been acted upon. It is a subject of daily increasing interest to the whole community, because all persons are put to serious inconvenience in consequence of the delays, necessary and unnecessary, that have arisen in the action of Congress upon the proposed bill. We extract the following from the New York Courier, on this subject:

The new Coinage advocated by the Treasury Department was fully discussed in the Annual Report of Senator Hunter, in December, 1851. He then adverted to the increased legal value of silver in Great Britain as compared with our own, and recommended such an alteration of the law as would give silver in this country such an additional value as would prevent its export. He then stated the relative values of gold and silver to be:

In the United States,.....as 1 to 15,888

In France,.....as 1 to 15,459

In Great Britain,.....as 1 to 14,288

In other words, 14,288 ounces of silver coin in Great Britain are equal to 15,988 in the United States. As a consequence, the silver coin existing in this country three or four years since has been gradually exported to Europe, where it had greater value than with us, and now we have scarcely enough to convert into the new coins that have been suggested.

The Director of the Mint suggests such a modification as will make the relative value of silver to gold in this country as follows:

Mr. Hunter's Bill proposes to diminish the quantity of silver in the half-dollar, and in the coins of smaller denominations, by about 6.91 per cent, without disturbing the present value of the larger coins. It is not intended at present to fix a new relative value between the two metals; nor until their production throughout the world can be so nearly ascertained, that such values shall be permanently fixed by a new law. With a reduction of only 6 or 6 per cent. in the value of silver, this coin would not be exported. The report says:—

"With this reduction, silver on the smaller coins would bear to gold a ratio of nearly 15,238 to 1, which gives it a greater value than the existing laws of Russia, Holland and France, in which it bears to gold the respective values of 15,533 to 1, and of 15 to 1. In England it bears a higher value; but there it is a legal tender for only small sums."

The Report concludes:—

"The committee have also adopted the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to a seignorage. The mints of this country are likely to become so expensive, and the quantities of the precious metals manufactured in them are so small, that it will be necessary to be proper to impose some legal charge on the manufacture for the purpose of sustaining the mints. The amount of seignorage is a question of some practical difficulty; but the charge now proposed is somewhat less than that exacted in England or France. In France the charge is one-half per cent. on gold, and one and one-half per cent. on silver. In England one and one-half per cent. is paid upon gold, and two and one-eighth per cent. on silver. We propose to charge a seignorage of one-half of one per cent. for both